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improvement. The multiplication of such passages is suggestive to the teacher, but they are usually skipped by the student, and perhaps in most cases deserve to be. They chiefly go to show the industry of the editor, whose notes ought to be clear without them. But cross-references to other passages in the same volume are always desirable. Many brief notes, and some more extended explanations of legal and historical points, are added by the reviser.

The vocabulary is a rather unusual feature in a college textbook. It is worked out on the lines familiar to us in Seymour's Homeric vocabularies. Prepositions and conjunctions are carefully and fully treated, but the meanings given for other words are confined chiefly to their special force in the accompanying text. The etymologies are often hardly adequate; for example: ἀγρ-υπνία, f. (ὑπνος), "wakefulness." With the hyphen, the second root and its meaning are sufficiently obvious, but the other root is unfamiliar. The student probably meets this word here for the first time. Why should he not have the delight of knowing that ἀγρυνπία is a "hunting after sleep," as the hunter pursues his game? Again: ἀγγελλω, aor. ἡγγειλα, "report, announce." Good, but every student knows that word and its parts from the first chapter of his *Anabasis* and has met it scores of times. What need, then, that the perfectly regular aorist (and the aorist only) should be given? For rapid reading such a vocabulary is good, but it should never displace the large lexicon for full treatment of the meaning and uses of words.

On the whole, this is perhaps the best available edition for the study of these dialogues which every undergraduate student should read.

GEORGE A. WILLIAMS

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Plato's "Apology" and "Crito." With Introduction and Notes.

Edited by ISAAC FLAGG. New York: American Book Co., 1907.

Pp. 205.

The fact that, in spite of the decline of interest in Greek studies, American publishers are issuing many scholarly editions of Greek authors for use in schools and colleges is reason for congratulation on the part of Greek teachers. There is no lack of excellent textbooks for class use.

Professor Flagg's edition of the *Apology and Crito* has a number of admirable features. The Introduction of 35 pages is made up largely of translations from the various Platonic dialogues, so that the student is at the start made acquainted with the characteristics of Plato's style and with the Socratic method of discussion. Professor Flagg is not inclined strongly to censure the Athenians for putting Socrates to death, pointing out that his teaching was disturbing and even revolutionary, and in any other Greek community would probably have been stopped long before the offender had reached the age of seventy.

The notes are at the foot of the page and are supplemented by an Index of 39 pages. This Index is, in fact, one of the distinctive features of the book. All

proper names and legal terms are included and adequately explained, and many rare or obscure points of syntax are well treated. Some words, however, seem too obvious in meaning to warrant a place here, e.g., *πολιμα*, *πολεις*, *ποληρης*, *πονηρια*, all on one page, and each simply defined by a word or two. Even the immature student should not stumble over them.

The running synopsis at the head of each section of the notes is really a pretty complete paraphrase of the text, and gives more help than is desirable in getting at the meaning of the author, though it enables a class to read more rapidly.

The Greek text is marred by the use of many broken types. The text copy furnished for class use is a constant irritation. While in the annotated edition the lines are numbered by chapters, in the text edition they are numbered by pages—an inexcusable blunder.

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The "Acharnians" of Aristophanes. The Greek Text Revised, with a Translation into Corresponding Meters, Introduction, and Commentary. By BENJAMIN BICKLEY ROGERS, M. A., Hon. D. Litt. London: George Bell & Sons, 1910. Pp. lix+237+xi. \$3.25

Next to being a great author, the most enviable lot is that of the interpreter who identifies himself and his life-work with one, as Munro did with Lucretius and Jowett with Plato. Mr. Rogers has been translating and editing Aristophanes for more than forty years, since his edition of the *Peace*, and now, having completed his translation with the *Acharnians*, is combining all the separate issues and reissues in a definitive six-volume edition of the eleven plays, with the *Menaechmi* of Plautus thrown in for good measure and to fill up the sixth volume. It is no dispraise of Mr. Rogers to say that his work is, like Grote's history of Greece, the achievement of an amateur, an amateur who in knowledge and judgment surpasses all but the greatest specialists, but still an amateur. In amplitude and fulness of equipment, his edition recalls Jebb's *Sophocles*, but cannot otherwise be compared with that masterpiece of finish and finality. The readable and discursive introductions and commentaries contain all the information needed by the undergraduate or general reader, and the critical appendices present a sufficiency of various readings culled from the editions in the writer's library. But the scholar must not expect to find in them the erudite collections of Blaydes or the critical exactness of Starkie's *Wasps* and *Acharnians* and Neil's *Equites*.

The chief value of the work lies in the admirable accompanying translations, which it is to be hoped will be reprinted in a single volume for those who cannot afford to pay three dollars for a play, or twenty or thirty dollars for the entire edition. If this were done, the Greek professor would have his answer ready to the question perpetually addressed to him, "How may an English reader get some idea of Aristophanes?" At present the only thing available is the Morley